The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2801 第一零百八千二號 日三初月九 年寅丙治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1866. 四月十一號 英曆 一十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Business Announcements.

ANDREW MILLAR,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER
TO
THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
Late manager in the firm of Messrs. J. Logan & Co., Engineers, West Point, *begs to inform* the Residents of the Colony, that he has established himself in the above branches, and trusts to give the same satisfaction to his Patrons, and the Public, as he has hitherto done while in the above mentioned Firm.
Queen's Road, East.
tf 929 Hongkong, 7th May, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and David Corsar & Sons, Arbroath.
OXFORD & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong 3rd March, 1866.

THE ORIENTAL DISPENSARY
AND
SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.
F. P. SOARES & Co. beg to inform the Public, that they have this day opened the above Establishment on a premises, at the corner of Wellington and Peel Streets, and one door east of Messrs. J. Roberts, Sew & Co.'s Auction Rooms.
The Dispensary will be under the special Management of Mr. F. P. SOARES whose long experience as a Dispenser, extending to a period of Thirteen Years as the Dispensary of the late Dr. Watson, from whom he holds first-rate testimonials, enables the advertisers to offer the assurance to those who may favor them with orders, that all prescriptions will be most carefully prepared, and other orders satisfactorily and very promptly executed.
The Medicines used are all fresh and of the every best quality, having recently been imported *ex Northfleet* from the best London Druggists.
Captains of vessels may have their Medicine Chests fitted up to advantage, both as regards Price and Quality of Drugs, &c.
FRENCH BOTTLES of various descriptions; CONCENTRATED ESSENTIAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER; SARSAPARILLA; DISINFECTING FLUIDS; HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENTS; COCKLE'S PILLS; ANDERSON'S CORDIAL and other LOZENGES; PERFUMERY; TOILET POWDERS; POMADES; GOLDEN OIL; SMELLING SALTS; SNAPS; Hair, Nail, and Tooth BRUSHES; STRINGS; EYE GLASSES, &c., &c., FOR SALE.
CHARGES MODERATE!!
SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGERADE unequalled in excellence of quality and purity.
6m 1281 Hongkong, 16th June, 1866.

ARGUS HOTEL.
THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken over the interior in the ARGUS HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his patrons, and the moderation of his charges to merit their support.
Orders for Dinners promptly executed.
F. PAUBERTI,
Argus Hotel, *Peel Street.*
tf 2185 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned hereby give notice, that they will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Debts that may be contracted by either the Commander, Officers, or Crew of the British ship *Agenoria.*
BIRLEY & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1930 Hongkong, 7th September, 1866

Business Announcements.

MRS VINTON'S
PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
Hollywood Road,
(Next door to the Hotel d'Europe)
COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR.
tf 1881 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

HONGKONG BAKERY.
DRABBJE NOWROJEE begs to inform the Public, that he has established a *Bakery* Fancy Pastry and Confectionery Business on his premises, Queen's Road, opposite the Oriental Bank, and hopes from his long experience and careful attention to merit the patronage and support of the Public.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

BRITISH HOTEL.
(Queen's Road West.)
H. JOHN CARR
PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING, for Captains and Officers of Ships, at reasonable terms, 37 dollars per month. The WINES and SPIRITS are warranted to be the best quality.
tf 1835 Hongkong, 27th August, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Lloyds at CANTON and MACAO.
Communications at Macao to be addressed to Dr. E. L. LAPRA, H.B.M. Consular Agent there
HILMAN & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th April, 1863.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, begs leave, in consequence of his residence being now altered to a central position for the convenience of the Public, to notify that Parties wishing to engage his services would kindly address him to the care of N. S., of the "*Daily Press*" Office.
P. A. SEQUEIRA.
6m 1431 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

YUE-CHEONG.
BEGS to inform the community that he has received his supply of New SEASONS TEAS comprising choice Oolong, Pekoe and Souchong
tf 1328 Hongkong, 8th July, 1866.

DR. SCHEUTZE, has removed to Pedders Hill
tf 329 Hongkong, 20th February, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned British Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PATENT SPEAN COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied to them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Gilman's Sauces of the highest quality.
20 w 1725 August, 11th 1866. W & S

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 6th October, 1866.

VESSEL	GOODS SOLD	PRICE	PURCHASER
Yee-we-hong	50 bales Tientsin Cotton	$ 22.50	Travelling Merchant
do.	200 bags Flour	1.281	Hongkong Merchant
Shun-wo-tye	160 bales Shantung Cotton	22.50	do.
Fook-moo-long	200 pls. Manila Brown Sugar	3.40	Hinlow Merchant
Ping-hing-ker	1,271 ,, Manila Brown Sugar	3.10	Foreign Merchant
Chee-hing-long	120 ,, Small Green Tea	25.00	Shanghai Merchant
Kwong-fong-wo	5 piece Sycheme White Wax	1.78	Shek-long Merchant
Lee-yun-ch'eong	700 pcs. Yellow Peas	1.35	Macao Merchant
do.	700 ,, Yellow Peas	1.35	Macao Merchant
Sun-wo-hong	400 ,, Black Peas	1.35	Canton Merchant
Kin-fong-hong	50 ,, Chinchew Persimons	1.00	Kwong-fong
Hop-hing-hong	1,610 ,, Saigon Rice	7.00	Travelling Merchant
do.	300 bags Cutch Nuts	1.38	Chay-shan, &c.
Kin-chong-hong	3,000 pls. Saigon Rice	7.37	Foreign Merchant
Wing-sheong-shun	1,000 ,, Siam Rice	7.30	Hongkong Merchant
Woolsoo-hong	200 pcs. White Shirtings	1.38	Travelling Merchant
do.	500 pls. Saigon Rice	7.37	Hongkong Merchant

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATER.

Engineers	Destination	Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.						
Co		Natavere,	Victoria Vessl	Span. bk	320 Spanish Consul.	Chefoo
Co		Neptune,	Amoy	Brit. bk	366 Macdonald & Co	*Laid up*
Co		Ida,	Johnson	Brit. bk	335 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Co		Nunnan,	E. Hayes	Haw. sch	150 Order	Melbourne
Co		Neptune,	Milton	Brit. bk	206 Order	
Co		Oulton,	Weissenbruch	Dut. bk	144 Order	Bombay
Co		Passapartout,	Parrot	Brit. bk	319 G. Lapraik & Co	
Co		Pakha,	Jones	Brit. sch	326 Dent & Co	
Co		Pedro Primero,	A. Valle	Port. sch	1684 Pastor & Sacos	
Co		Pocahontas,	Graves	Amer. sh	996 Order	
Co		Perdiguin,	J. Peters	Brit. sch	873 Sandiss, Matheson & Co	
Co		President,	Mims	Belg. bk	268	
Co		Pawhuska,	Stembergh	Dut. sch	248 Rahmoobhoy Habibhoy	
Co		Queen of May,	McGreary	Brit. bk	314 Smith, Kennedy & Co	
Co		Rachel,	Graham	Brit. bk	316 J. J. da Remedios	
Co		Robin Hood,	McKay	Sam. sh	816 Chinese	
Co		Richard,	Ewart	Brit. bk	852 F.A. Schellhas & Co	
Co		Richard III,	Greenough	Amer. sh	931 Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Co		Royal Eagle,	W. Burgess	Brit. sch	300 Chinese	
Co		Rozolyn,	Ostricks	Brit. sch	192 W. Pustan & Co	
Co		Sampar,	F. Rasmussen	Prus. bk	297 Wm. Pustan & Co	
Co		Samuel Russell,	Jones	Amer. sh	786 Smith, Archer & Co	
Co		Sarpedon,	Roderick	Ham. bk	812 Wm. Pustan & Co	
Co		Scharnhorst,	B. Hoffman	Prus. bk	432 Borneo Co. Limited	
Co		Sea Bird,	Dun	Brit. sch	86 Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Co		Sea Nymph,	Fleming	Brit. sch	453 Landstein & Co	
Co		Shenandah,	Quinn	Brit. sh	806 Phillips, Moore & Co	
Co		Siam,	A. Fisher	Siam. sh	338 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Co		St. Vicente Ferreira,	Santos	Port. sch	115 Wm. Pustan & Co	
Co		Stirling,	J. Nalty	Brit. bk	798 Messageries Impériales	
Co		Supply,	F. Cooper	U. S.	250 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Co		Telegraph,	Elliot	Siam. bk	366 Chinese	
Co		Themis,	Polmann	Bres. sch	300 F. Schellhas & Co	
Co		Victoria,	J. Drummond	Brit. bk	1003 Aug. Heard & Co	
Co		Water,	Wollersposn	Siam. bk	242 Order	
Co		Windward,	Barrett	Amer. sh	248 Russell & Co	
Co		Wm. Wilcox,	Meader	Amer. sh	350 Oxford & Co	
Co		Wressel Castle,	Hardy	Brit. sh	193 Trost & Co	
Co		Yeatering Belle,	Power	Brit. sh	280 Russell & Co	
Co		Yokohama,	Cawthorne	Dut. bk	212 Siemssen & Co	
Co		Zanzibar,	Meack	Ham. bk	281 McMurdo & Co	
Co		Zephyr,	C. Cooper	Dan. bg	190 John Burd & Co	
WHAMPOA.						
Co		Albion,	Dobeson	Brit. sh	858 Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Co		Americ,		Ha. bk	5 F. Cancvaro & Co	Callao
Co		Auriolana,		Bostcrna	492 Reynolds & Co	Havana
Co		Bonita,		Lindeman	600 Order	Havana
Co		Avon,		Warwick	828 H. Caldeen	Havana
Co		Bangkok,		Clapp	709 Reyersen, Brothers & Co	Havana
Co		Bavaria, J. F.	Wortendyk	Brem. bk	858 Raynal & Co	*Uncertain*
Co		Bilbaino,	Tenarrieta	Span. sh	673 D. J. Tuton	Havana
Co		Cesar,	J. Sisco	Brit. sh	400 J. M. del Rio	Havana
Co		Clara,	A. J. Favella	Port. bk	552 A. A. de Mello & Co	*Laid up*
Co		Concordia,	Grill	Port. bg	224 Reynolds & Co	Cuba
Co		Cristina,	Delapiz	Brit. sh	877 J. M. del Rio	Havana
Co		Delangle,	Dupont	Fren. bk	298 Reynolds & Co	
Co		Don Hermanos,	M. Yuton	Span. sch	276 H. A. Pereira	*Discharging*
Co		Edgar Rose,	Brooker	Ham. bk	716 Reyersen, Brothers & Co	Havana
Co		Egmont & Horne,	Freeland	Belg. sh	976 J. J. da Remedios	
Co		Esperanza,	Jose Ortiz	Span. sh	221 M. A. dos Remedios	*For Sale*
Co		Eva,	N. Christopher	Brit. sch	467 I. Pexiss	Havana
Co		Falcon,	O'Sullivan	Brit. sch	414 B. S. Fernandes	*Laid up*
Co		Fermosa,	M. de Cruz	Port. sch	632 Reyersen, Brothers & Co	Havana
Co		Glenhoe,	Dunn	Brit. sh	308 Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Co		Heard,	Thorp	Brit. sh	706 F. B. Forcade	Havana
Co		Henry IV,	Elgar	Fren. bk	452 A. A. de Mello & Co	*Uncertain*
Co		Isabel,	P. F. dos Santos	Port. bk	556 J. J. da Remedios	Havana
Co		Joron Thomas,	Campos	Port. sch	686 E. Schellhas & Co	Batavia
Co		Loreley,	Schmidt	Brit. sch	1016 J. F. Castro & Co	Havana
Co		Louisa,	Corfill	Span. sh	428 Order	
Co		Manila,	Alcatena	Span. bk	391 Landstein & Co	
Co		Maria Laura,	Avril	Fren. sh	450 Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Co		Nisam,	Corell	Fren. bk	238 Wm. Pustan & Co	Hamburg
Co		Patriot,	Nordenhoff	Brem bg	452 Order	
Co		Rodrigo Angelo,	Dildosada	Span. sh	329 Reyersen, Brothers & Co	Havana
Co		Sagittaire,	Cardonnet	Fren. bk	423 Pertarit & Co	Havana
Co		S. Vicente de Paula,	Silva	Port. bk	371 L. Marques	*Laid up*
Co		Tremolgo,	Lander	Port. bk	316 Duval & Co	Batavia
Co		Tria,	H. Gager	Ham. bk	362 Order	
Co		Victoria,	Medanch	Dut. bk	379 Peter A. Etell	Batavia
Co		Yetroom,	Hanson	Dut. bk		
Co	Shanghai	Ariadne,	Lamb	Brit. bk	280 Order	
Co		Ann Gale,	Hinds	Brit. bk	298 Order	
Co		Ann Hilton,	Hilton	Brit. bk	298 Order	
Co		Ann Watson,	Watson	Brit. bk	298 Order	
Co		Bonito,	Lockhart	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Cecilia,	Ingham	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Chieftain,	Ingham	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Dorothea,	Ingham	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Eliza,	Ingham	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Fanny,	Ingham	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Fairy,	Ingham	Brit. sch	298 Order	
Co		Fairy Queen

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill spring tides, average 17 feet, Neap 14 feet.

The Dock is ordinary tide runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged, beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day	$500
Canton " "	1.25
Canton Carpenter "	75
Foochow " "	45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c. &c., &c., apply to

T. D. T. TILLINGHAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
ROBERT ANDREW, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON and BOYNE, Shanghai.
or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Wyoming*. Vessels requiring the services of this Tug, either from Messrs (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Huys, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN G. SKEY,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No precentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise they by the Dock.

tf 1814 Foochow, 21st July, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS, are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Port, afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels and for Cleaning and Painting Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large GRANITE DOCK, 288 feet long on the Blocks, is in complete Working order, and at a very Spring tides it takes Vessels Drawing 16 to 17 feet Water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of Material required for Dock Yard use.

The Premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the Works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of Vessels stores &c., when requiring to discharge them.

tf 865 23m Amoy, March 1866.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA, CONVERTED BY GOW & CO.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 400 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship, and Blacksmiths Work done.

The Large Dock pumped only by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN HIACH & Co.
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

tf Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Year and are now in good Working Condition.

The Docks are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The Work Shops comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmiths, Boiler Makers, and Founders—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The Storage in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A lever, with powerful lifting Shears, longside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A Steam Tug always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Foremen.

For further particulars, apply to

J. S. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*
or CAPT. T. B. RENNELL, *Manager at Whampoa.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

tf 980 Hongkong, 21st March, 1865.

NOTICE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA. (Limited.)

THE Third Call of Two Hundred Dollars ($200) per Share is due on the 5th January next and is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY LIMITED receipts for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

tf 2753 Hongkong, 8th November, 1865.

The Bangkok Dock Company's NEW DOCK.

THIS Magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen and the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public.

The Dimensions and Depth of water being:

Length	300 feet.
Breadth	80 (to be extended)
Depth of Water	15

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River with a spacious Jetty on each side, where Vessels of any size may lay at any state of the Tides, to fit Masts, Boilers etc.—with Powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of Great Power ensuring Dispatch in all states of the Tides

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops comprise the different departments of *Ship-wrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, etc.*

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years experience in the different branches.

The Workmen are the best picked men from Hongkong and Whampoa.

The Dock any drawn particular attention to the great advantages this *Dock offers*, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost.

A *Steam Saw Mill* is also in connection with the Dock to insure dispatch in work.

The Keel Blocks are 4 feet in height and can be taken out or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships, having to get them repaired.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the repairs of Wooden Iron Ships the building of New Ships, Steam Boilers, &c., or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for docking must be at the Company's Buoys or will be charged until ordered to remove by the Superintendent.

Captains of Vessels before leaving the Dock must appear and sign their Docking Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed *until further notice* to the undersigned by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, *Managing Director.*

Bangkok, 10th Sept. 1865.

tf 2038 Hongkong—29th October, 1865.

Miscellaneous Wants.

WANTED An experienced SURGEON, to take Medical charge of Chinese Emigrants from here to DUTCH GUAYANA, per British ship *Portland*.

Apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2159 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1866.

WANTED.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN, Employment in a Merchant's or other Office. No objection to the Coast Ports. First-class TESTIMONIALS.

AGE 23. Has been in the East three years. Address L. C., *Daily Press* Office.

2m 2083 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1866

WANTED by AN ENGLISHMAN a situation as BOOK KEEPER or CLERK, has been Eighteen months in the Colony, can give good references, and make himself generally useful.

Address, G.A.D., *Daily Press* office.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 18th September, 1866.

A GENTLEMAN who prefers to BOARD and LODGE privately can be accommodated by sending his Address, under B., Office of this Paper.

tf 2126 Hongkong, 29th September, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Fourth call of Twenty-five Dollars per Share, on all Shares in the above Company, will be due on the 16th September next, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, after which day interest will be charged at the rate of Twelve per cent per Annum on all overdue calls.

By Order of the Directors,

R. B. SLATE
Secretary.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 18th June, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company has this day been registered as with Limited Liability under the provisions of "THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865."

The Articles of Association lie for Signature at the office of F. I. Haxeland, Esq., Solicitor to the Company.

Dated this 2nd day of March A.D. 1866.

By Order R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

tf 515 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that they can now obtain Scrip Certificates for Shares in the above Company in Exchange for Bankers Receipts, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers Buildings.

By Order of the Directors.

R. B. SLATE, *Secretary.*

tf 615 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE sixth call, of $50 per share, on the new issue of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is due on the 1st October next, and is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company. Receipts for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

tf 1648 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been Granted to the Undersigned, under the Seal of the Probate Court of Hongkong, the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the estate of the late BERNY NOHLE.

All persons having claims against the estate, are required to send them in as early as possible, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay to him the accounts without delay.

MAXIMILIAN FISCHER,
Administrator.

tf 1706 Hongkong, 9th August, 1866.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which this Establishment offers for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	380 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	10 "

NEW DOCKS, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK I.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides	16½ to 17 "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ to 15 "

This Dock is at present in course of alteration.

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of Wood.	
Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	12.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwrights and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty alongside which vessels can lie in 21 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (116 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to G. N. MYERS, General Manager at the Office of the Company in Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel giving reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

tf 1900 Hongkong, 4th September, 1866.

UNDER DISPATCH

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Douglas* To-morrow, the 12th Instant, at 8 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *T. A. Gibb*, on Saturday, the 13th Inst., at daylight.

For Shanghai.—Per *Hong*, on Saturday, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Singapore and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at daylight.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 11, 1866.

As will be seen from the shipping intelligence, the *Osprey* which returned yesterday from the Praiee, Shoal parted company while off the wreck of the *Westminster* with two of her boats. This happened on Sunday evening. One of the boats made her way to Hongkong and arrived yesterday morning, but the other in which were six men and the master has not yet appeared. There were no provisions in the boat,—but one breaker of water,—and it may be supposed that the greatest anxiety is felt for the fate of her crew. The *Osprey* has again gone out in search of her.

ASSASSINATION is a crime which the Chinese, as a nation, are erroneously considered exempt from. We feel very sure that they never practise it from any political or patriotic motives, neither do we think that the upper classes of Chinese ever indulge in the propensity from feelings of revenge for private injuries sustained, no matter how deep those injuries may be. Still the crime is as much an *institution* in China as it is in Italy, but there is this difference—that while in Italy the motive or the provocation tends materially to palliate the iniquity, the inducement in China aggravates the evil both in the sight of God and man.

Assassination in China, seems to be confined to secret societies, or to bands of men combined for the purpose of conducting some illegal enterprise—in fact assassination is the principal weapon which such societies rely on for their existence. The dread of this, not only binds the members to secrecy, but deters those who may be injured by the action of a secret society from resorting to the legal tribunals, or from adopting measures of retaliation.

But it would appear that the Chinese mode of carrying out their plans of assassination is peculiarly characteristic of their national failings, displaying all that cunning ferocity, abject cowardice, and stern fatalism which so signally distinguish them. Thus, when it has been decided by a secret society to assassinate either one of its members who may have played false, or some other individual who may have rendered himself obnoxious, the assassin is not chosen by lot from amongst the ranks of the conclave; nor does it ever happen that any member thereof is sufficiently instructed with *esprit de corps* to induce him to seek the dangerous duty. Neither does it appear that the custom is to hire an assassin for a special purpose on such an occasion as we have indicated.

Secret societies form one of the curses of China, and are the cause of the greatest conceivable evil, both socially and politically. It is impossible to define the extent of their ramifications. For instance, there is the case of the notorious Mah-chow-Wong, which appears latterly to have an inclination to come to the surface again. He was clearly the parent on which piracy revolved, and beyond doubt pulled the wires of a secret and protective society. He appears to have been a wonderfully clever fellow, but he relied too much on support from the powers above—a very excusable error viewing Mr. ARCHER's fall. Mah-chow Wong seems to have ordered all assassination, and to have employed much more scientific means to effect his purposes. Terror, subornation of evidence, perjury, and subsidisation of judicial and executive authority were the weapons he wielded, and so potent is he believed to have been, that while he had the disposal of H.M. ships in his hands, he could scoure the innocent with success, absolve the guilty with effect, and dare the whole native population to lift voice or finger against him. Such are the inevitable conclusions to be arrived at from a perusal of Sir H. ROBINSON's report on the subject.

Again—it frequently happens that robberies are committed in this colony in the face of day in crowded districts, the Chinese shopkeepers and passers by looking on with the utmost unconcern without stretching a hand to prevent the outrage or to capture the perpetrators. It is quite right that the local government should take strong measures to punish such reprehensible apathy, and we would urge stringent measures to that effect—yet still there is more excuse for this *lâcheé* of citizenship than appears on the surface, namely, the dread that the robber may belong to a secret society which may mark for retaliation any man through whose means a *brother and a hero* may come to grief.

In point of fact, secret societies in China possess the same power as the Secret Tribunals or Vehmique benches did in the middle ages within certain parts of Germany. Those tribunals, however, being under the control of the Pope were calculated to effect some good where feudalism and tyranny ruled the roost. To the terror they inculcated, and the extreme secrecy of their proceedings, were to be ascribed their principal evils, rather than to the acts of injustice which they committed. Their mission was political, the protection of crime, or the frustration of justice being quite foreign to their purpose; but the secret societies of China, form an unmixed evil, being constituted either to subvert law and order, to frustrate justice, to protect iniquity, or to avenge opposition.

It is from this point of view that the establishment of Freemasonry, in the colony can be reasonably objected to. The literal meaning of the Chinese term of the *ancient fraternity*, is this, — THE SECRET SOCIETY FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT, and although this designation was unknown to the foreign community generally, as well as no doubt to most of the *brethren*, it was certainly not only known by several of the higher officers of the administration, who are Freemasons, but perhaps gloried in. As an illustration of this statement we may mention rather a ludicrous occurrence. Our readers are all aware that some two or three years ago, The Honorable Mr. JOHN DENT, made a present to the colony of that very beautiful drinking fountain which now stands at the West end of the cricket ground, and which structure was erected under the superintendence of the Surveyor General. It was set forth in both English and Chinese on the tablets of this fountain, that the work was the gift of Mr. DENT, who, in the Chinese rendering of the testimonial was denominated as a *leader of the secret society for the overthrow of the government*; meaning that the honorable gentleman was a past master of the fraternity of Freemasons. A gentleman who happened to be a Chinese scholar, seeing the inscription, stood aghast and immediately reported the circumstance at Keying how; whence orders were summarily dispatched to remove the offensive tablet, which we should add, was designed and made in the colony.

And if other evidence were required to prove that government officials are not only aware of the meaning of the cognomen by which the native community designate freemasonry, but actually congratulate themselves on the awe and influence which the knowledge of their being office bearers of the fraternity inspires, we believe there would be little difficulty in satisfying the most fastidious on the subject.

However, this is slightly digressive. We have said that the Chinese mode of carrying out their plans of assassination is peculiarly characteristic of their national failings,—and it is to this point that we desire to confine ourselves.

The *modus operandi* of the Chinese secret societies would appear to be this. A certain number of hired assassins are permanently retained, and kept in regular pay whether their services be required or not; the understanding being that should an assassination be determined on, lots are to drawn to decide which of the assassins is to be deputed for the special service in hand. The whole arrangement is doubtless kept a profound secret between the office bearers of the secret society and the assassins; the monthly allowance to whom, being entered on the current disbursements of the fraternity, sufficiently displays the fact that due steps have been taken to fortify the enactments of the brotherhood.

To illustrate not only our meaning but likewise to exemplify the ramifications of secret societies in China; we will give an instance peculiarly applicable to the colony of Hongkong. One of the boats made her way to Hongkong and arrived yesterday morning, but the other in which were six men and the master has not yet appeared. There were no provisions in the boat,—but one breaker of water,—and it may be supposed that the greatest anxiety is felt for the fate of her crew. The *Osprey* has again gone out in search of her.

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However, this is slightly digressive. We have said that the Chinese mode of carrying

he heard a European calling out for a boat. It appearing however that no one else had seen or heard anything of the European, and prisoner having been already fined 50 cents for the same offence, he was now fined $1, and told that if brought up again the amount would be increased to $2.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mang-yut-saw, who described himself as a farmer with no place of residence, but who it appears was an old offender, was charge by John Taylor, seaman on board the ship *John Bennie*, with two others not in custody, with stracking him in Queen's Road West on his way to the Sailor's Home, and robbing him of eight sovereigns in gold, and four dollars in silver.

John Taylor, mid, I am a seaman belonging to the British ship *John Bennie*, about noon to-day, while walking towards the Sailor's Home, I was attacked by the prisoner and two other men, one of whom seized me by the throat from behind, and robbed me of eight sovereigns, and four or five dollars which I had in my pocket. I called out for assistance, and seized hold of the prisoner, and a constable coming up he was arrested, but the others escaped.

Prisoner denied the charge, but admitted that he had been a convict in Stone-cutters Island, and was pardoned on the 10th March last although his time was not up. He had only come to Hongkong to collect some money that was owing him by a woman. Happening to be in Queen's Road West this morning, suddenly he saw a number of people running, for some reason unknown to him, and presently he found himself in custody much to his surprise.

P. C. 269, stated that being on duty in Queen's Road West this morning, he heard a cry "stop thief" and on running in direction of the sound, saw the prisoner in charge of last witness, who had hold of him by the trousers. He knows prisoner as an old offender.

The certificate of Mr. Tomlin superintendent of the convict hulk at Stone Cutter's Island, showed that prisoner had been previously convicted under the name of Wong-kin-saw, together with another named Hum-ashow, to six years penal servitude on July 13th, 1861, which sentence was commuted on March the 10th last on condition that prisoner should leave the Island, and not return until the original term of his sentence had expired.

The magistrate told the prisoner that he must have been perfectly aware of the terms on which he had been pardoned, and if he would break through the conditions and insist upon coming back before his time he must be punished; Mr Mitchell here coming on the bench the two magistrates, gave prisoner the heaviest penalty allowed by law, and sent him to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday at 4 p.m. on the body of Sung shing, a convict in the gaol, who died at 11 a.m. this forenoon after having received three floggings of fifty lashes each, awarded to him in addition to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, at the Supreme Court in June last, before M. S. Donnochy Esq. Coroner, and the following jury, Messrs. Hodges, Hayes, and Tiller.

Mr. Douglas said; I knew the deceased under the name of Sang-hu, he having been sentenced at the Supreme Court on the 19th of June last, to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and to be three times publicly flogged, with fifty lashes, on each occasion, for highway robbery with violence. He received the first whipping on the 26th of June, seven days after his conviction, the second on the 31st of July, and the third on September the 18th, last. After returning from punishment he was immediately admitted to hospital, and remained there until his death, which occurred at 11 a.m. this morning. On each occasion deceased received the full number of strokes.

After the first flogging deceased was reported to be recovered, and sent to work on July 7th. On August 14th he recovered from the second flogging and was again set to work. I examined him on the day before, and the same day, on which he received the last fifty lashes, and his back was well and healthy as far as I could judge. He seemed to take his punishment as well as the rest who were flogged on the last occasion. Dr Murray and Cochrane were present at the time. Deceased was quite able to walk back to the gaol from the place of punishment and was put into hospital that evening with the eighteen others who were flogged at the same time, as is usually the case. All the rest have been at work for some time past, except three who are rapidly getting well. Deceased has been carefully attended night and day since his sore was first observed to impress. It was about ten days ago when I first noticed deceased to be getting worse, the wound began to look unhealthy in comparison with others who had received the same number of lashes at the same time.

Doctor Murray said. I know deceased as having been brought before me for the first time on June 25th by the superintendent of the gaol, to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was fit to receive the first instalment of the punishment to which he had been sentenced; he was a strong and healthy man. I accordingly pronounced him and subsequently saw him take the punishment. He was afterwards sent to hospital and kept under treatment until his back healed, when he was discharged; and I saw no more of him until July 31st, when he was again brought before me to ascertain if he was fit to undergo the second fifty lashes. His back being then perfectly healed and himself in perfect health. I pronounced him fit to undergo the punishment, which I saw him receive. He was then again sent into hospital until the second wound was healed and then discharged to work. The average time of healing after a flogging is ten or twelve days, but some are well in six days. The next time I saw deceased, was on August 4th, to ascertain whether he was fit to undergo the last fifty lashes to which he had been sentenced. As at that time there was some little fever in the gaol, and the men were liable to take it, if at all excited, I passed only six for punishment on that occasion, rejecting the deceased, although the back was perfectly healed. The next occasion upon which I saw deceased was on the 18th September, when he with eighteen others were passed as fit to undergo their punishment. I saw the lashes inflicted and had no occasion to stop the punishment, as I do, whenever I think it is felt more than usually severe, and on that occasion I did stop two men from receiving the full number to which they had been sentenced. Deceased bore his punishment as well as the rest, and after receiving his full amount showed no signs other than usual after such punishment. He was absented from hospital and continued to improve until the 4th instant, when symptoms of hospital gangrene set in, and in spite of stimulants and extra diet freely administered, he gradually sank and expired this morning. I attribute the gangrene showing itself in this case, to the great number of foul ulcers which had been prevailing for some time previously in the gaol, and which had increased to such an alarming extent as to induce H. E. the Governor to appoint a commission to devise means of diminishing the evil. I cannot think that the punishment inflicted on deceased had any thing at all to do with his death as it was entirely attributable to Hospital gangrene, of which several cases occurred in the gaol at the same time, which proved fatal. In fact, had deceased a sore on any other part of his body, gangrene might have set in, but now since the steps suggested by the commission have been carried out, that disease has almost disappeared from the gaol. Bad mortification set in within forty eight hours after the infliction of the punishment, then, the death of deceased might fairly be put down to be the effect of his punishment, but after so long a time it cannot possibly be traced to that cause.

A verdict "that deceased died from hospital gangrene, causing through certain wounds which he had received by flogging in a legal manner, and that no blame was attached to any one," was returned.

The Contemplated German Parliament.

It has been mentioned by telegram that the bill for regulating the election of deputies to the German Parliament had been presented in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of the Interior. The preamble is as follows:

"So far back as the 9th April last, when the Kings Government laid its proposal for reform of the Constitution before the late Federal Diet, it intended for that purpose the co-operation of a Parliament called together by direct elections. By Art. 4 of the draft of the new Federal Constitution, communicated upon the 10th June to all the members of the former Confederation, and submitted to the last sitting of the Federal Diet upon the 14th of that month, this proposal was specified to mean that the National Parliament should be elected according to the clauses of the Imperial electoral law of April 12, 1849.

"After the Confederation was dissolved, Prussia forwarded upon the 15 b July to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, the elder and younger branches of Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, invitations to conclude an alliance upon the basis of the aforesaid draft, under obligation of speedy military connection, and of the convocation of the Parliament as soon as this was effected by Prussia. This invitation was only declined by the Government of Saxe-Meiningen and the elder branch of Reuss. It was possible during the progress of the war to express to the other States the wish that they would in so far facilitate the preparations for the parliamentary elections upon the basis of the imperial electoral law of April 12, 1849, by division of the electoral circles and districts, so that the writs for the elections at a given period might be issued.

"In the meantime the relations of Northern and Central Germany have been materially modified by the war. It is now of interest to the consolidation of the new Confederation that the assembly of the Parliament should soon take place. The King's Government has already received communications as to the electoral premises from the majority of the United States, and it is now above all necessary that the necessary legal foundation to these elections should be given by Prussia herself. For this purpose the Kings Government lays before the Diet the imperial electoral law of April 12, 1849, with a few necessary alterations, as the electoral law for the Parliament of the North German Confederation, reserving to itself the right of issuing regulations settling the details of voting."

The bill itself is contained in the following articles:—

"We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia, &c., ordain as follows, with the assent of both Houses of the Diet of the Confederation:

"1. Every Prussian of unblemished character, who has passed his 25th year, is an elector.

"2. The following are excluded from the right of voting—(a.) Persons under the charge of guardians or curators. (b.) Persons who have been declared bankrupt or insolvent, pending the duration of the legal proceedings connected therewith. (c.) Persons receiving pauper support from public or communal funds, or who have received such during the year preceding the election.

"3. The following shall be considered as of blemished character, and therefore excluded from the right of voting: Persons deprived of the full enjoyment of their civic rights by legal decree, in so far as they have not been reinstated in those rights.

"4. Every Prussian entitled to vote who has passed his 25th year, has belonged to the State for at least three years, is eligible as a deputy. Punishments for political offences undergone or remitted by pardon, do not exclude from election.

"5. Persons invested with a public office do not require leave of absence to enter the Parliament.

"6. One deputy is to be elected to an average of 100,000 souls according to the population by the last census. A surplus of at least 50,000 souls upon the entire population will be reckoned as equivalent to a full 100,000. Every deputy is to be elected in a separate district.

"7. For convenience of voting the electoral districts will be divided into subdistricts.

"8. Every Prussian of unblemished character, who has passed his 25th year, has the right of voting in an electoral district must have his residence in the same at the period of the election. Every person can only vote in one place.

"9. For the purposes of the elections, lists shall be prepared in every district, in which the family surnames, the age, occupation, and residence of persons entitled to vote shall be entered. These lists are to be subject to public inspection at least four or six before the day appointed for the regular election, and this fact is to be publicly made known. Objections to the lists are to be made within a week after the publication to the colonal which has issued the lists, and are to be settled within the next fortnight, after which the lists will be closed. Those persons only are entitled to vote who are comprised in the lists.

"10. The voting shall be public. Members of the commune, not holding any State or communal office, shall be present thereat. The right of voting shall be exercised in person by voting papers without signature.

"11. The election shall be direct. It follows by an absolute majority of all the votes given in a district. If no absolute majority of votes does not appear in an election, the choice shall lie only between the two candidates who have received most votes. In equality of votes lot shall decide.

"12. Proxies for the deputies are not to be elected.

"13. The electoral circles and districts, the directors of the elections, and the elections proceedings in so far as not settled by this electoral process, in so far as not settled by this present law shall be regulated by State Government."

The Right of Petition.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

Hitherto the English people have not claimed any thing from their neighbours or cited them with the attribute of impudence. Many other qualities, better and worse, have been ascribed to us, but that of impudence is about the last that we either claim to deserve or to exhibit we had deserved. Yet national character changes with the lapse of ages, and it seems likely enough that we shall soon reckon among the characteristics of the Continental nations that we have hitherto been the least popular among us. At any rate, a correspondence which has been published in the daily papers would seem to indicate that the pursuits of a person called De Grayter, on the one side, and Sir Thomas Biddulph, the Queen's Private Secretary, on the other. The person with the foreign name is, we have every reason to believe, claiming the right of asylum in England—writes to request that her Majesty will receive a deputation charged with the presentation of resolutions passed at the Hyde Park and on Monday the 23rd July. To this Sir Thomas Biddulph naturally replies that any petition to the Queen should be transmitted through the Secretary of State. But this does not satisfy the petitioner, De Grayter, who replies that he is "aware of the etiquette in the matter," but regrets that "under existing circumstances" he cannot comply with it, but hopes the right of his fellow-citizens to address her Majesty, and requests that you will let us know when her Majesty will be pleased to receive us." He then justifies his assertion of his "right" by citing the Statutes, the 1st of Charles I., chap. 9, and the 1st of William and Mary, c. 2, cap. 2. This urgent importunity Sir Thomas Biddulph has no further means of parrying than by a reference to his former reply; and this proceeding from the mouth of a shocked Lady Bracket a reiteration of his demand on behalf of working-men, "who cannot afford to lose their time or travel about the country." and the intimation that they would like to wait on her Majesty at Windsor for an answer for certainly. Whatever else may be thought of the request and its repetition, there can be but one opinion as to the conduct of the petitioners. It was marked by an effrontery of unequalled coolness. To parade a mob of men within the gates of Hyde Park, to hold a meeting there in defiance of the law, to pass resolutions in condemnation of the Queen's Ministers, and the Queen's servants charged with the execution of the law, and then to insist on presenting these resolutions to the Queen in person,

Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt-Waldeck, the elder and younger branches of Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg. Its existence and conclude an end upon the basis of the aforesaid draft, mobilization of speedy military connection, and the convocation of the Parliament as soon as possible effected by Prussia. This invitation was declined by the Government of Saxe-Meiningen and the elder branch of Reuss. It was hoped during the progress of the war to express to other States the wish that they would in no way facilitate the preparations for the parliament elections union the basis of the imperial election law of April 12, 1849, by division of the electoral circles and districts, as thus the writs for the elections at a given period might be issued.

In the meantime the relations of Northern and Central Germany have been materially modified by the war. It is now of interest to the population of the new Confederation that the convocation of the Parliament should soon take place. The King's Government has already received confirmations as to the electoral preparations from a majority of the allied States, and it is now absolutely necessary that the necessary legal foundation for those elections should be given by Prussia herself. For this purpose the King's Government has laid before the Diet the imperial electoral law of April 12, 1849, with a few necessary alterations, the electoral law for the Parliament of the North German Confederation, reserving to itself the rights of issuing regulations settling the details of voting."

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"4. Every Prussian entitled to vote who has served his 25th year and has belonged to the State for at least three years, is eligible as a deputy.

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"5. Persons invested with a public office do not require leave of absence to enter the Parliament.

"6. One deputy is to be elected to an average 100,000 souls according to the population by the last census. A surplus of at least 50,000 souls upon the entire population will be reckoned as equivalent to a full 100,000. Every deputy is to be elected in a separate district.

"7. The commission of voting the electoral districts will be divided into sub-districts.

"8. Any person desirous of exercising the right of voting in an electoral district must have his residence in the same at the period of the election. Every person can only vote at one place.

"9. For the purposes of the elections, lists shall be prepared in every district, in which the family and surnames, the age, occupation, and residence of persons entitled to vote shall be entered. These lists are to be exhibited for general inspection at least four weeks before the day appointed for the regular election, and this fact is to be publicly made known. Objections to the lists are to be made within a week after the publication to the tribunal which has issued the lists, and are to be settled within the next fortnight, after which the lists are to be closed. Those persons only are entitled to vote who are comprised in the lists.

"10. The voting shall be public. Members of the commune, not holding any State or communal office, shall be present thereat. The right of voting shall be exercised in person by voting papers without signature.

"11. The election shall be direct. It follows by an absolute majority of all the votes given in a district. If an absolute majority of votes does not appear in an election, the choice shall lie only between the two candidates who have received most votes. In equality of votes lot shall decide.

"12. Proxies for the deputies are not to be elected.

"13. The electoral circles and districts, the directors of the elections, and the electoral process, in so far as not settled by this present process, in so far as not settled by this present law, shall be regulated by State Government."

The Right of Petition.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Hitherto the English people have not claimed for bore their neighbours or detest them with the attribute of impudence. May a subject, high or low, rich and poor, have been ascribed to us, but that of impudence is about the last that we either sought to deserve or thought we had deserved. Yet national character changes with the lapse of ages, and it seems likely enough that we shall soon be taken among the characteristics of the metropolitan portion of the people one which has hitherto been the least popular among us. At any rate, a correspondence which has been published in the daily papers would seem to indicate this. The parties to it are a person called Dr Gregory, on the one side, and Sir Thomas Biddulph, the Queen's Private Secretary, on the other. The person with the foreign-sounding name—probably a foreigner enjoying his right of asylum in England—writes to request that her Majesty will receive a deputation charged with the prayer for a reduction of taxation passed at the Marble Arch on Monday the 22nd July. To this Sir Thomas Biddulph naturally replies that any petition to the Queen should be transmitted through the Secretary of State. But this does not satisfy the petitioner as Dr Gregory, who replies that he is "aware of the etiquette in the matter," but regrets that "under existing circumstances" he cannot comply with it, but must press the right of the deputation to wait on her Majesty, and requests that you will let us know when her Majesty will be pleased to receive us." He then justifies his assertion of this "right" by citing two Statutes, the 13th of Charles II., c. 1, cap. 5, and the 1st of William and Mary, s. 2, cap. 2. This urgent importunity Sir Thomas Biddulph has no further means of parrying than by a reference to his former reply. Was this previous reply from the unabashed Dr Gregory a retraction of his demand on behalf of working-men, "who cannot afford to lose their time or travel out the country," and the insinuation that they "would like to wait on her Majesty at Windsor before she leaves for Scotland? Whatever she may be thought of the request and its repetition, there can be but one opinion as to the conduct of the petitioners. It was marked by an effrontery of unequalled coolness. To parade a mob of men within the gates of Hyde Park, to hold a meeting there in defiance of the law, to pass resolutions in condemnation of the Queen's Ministers, and the Queen's servants charged with the execution of the law and then to insist on presenting these resolutions to the Queen in person, altogether makes up an aggregate of impudence which, if it were only exhibited in the form of greater delicacy and disguise, would be almost sublime. As it is, everybody feels that the whole thing is a travesty of the impertinence which, first developed by the leaders of the French Revolution, have since been aped in succeeding Continental revolutions, but which England will scarcely see repeated in their grosser forms till a much greater change has come over the spirit and demeanour of Englishmen than we are likely to witness in our lifetime. Still the incident is not without its own value, small though that be. It hints that we have the germs of Petions and Vergniauds amongst us—men whom the disturbances of a day might put in a position to confront Majesty, and who would make the occasion one for insulting it. Fortunately these occasions can only be very rare, and might never to be at all, with tolerable firmness and good management. Apart from occasional deviations of respect for the person and station of the Sovereign—of which, even in troublous times, there will always be sufficient to shield the Crown from a repetition of deliberate insults—a return of public courtesy now would dictate the avoidance of unnecessary conference between the Monarch and any irresponsible body of subjects on political questions. It is not on public and considers not alone the wish of the sovereign with a foreign name calls "etiquette," is founded; it is on a regard for the honest and safe working of Constitution Government which is a matter of moment to every man in the Kingdom. It is trying to hear a deputy quote a statute passed during the reign of Charles II., in order to prove a right of audience with the Sovereign. It is still more trying to be assured by the successors of that age, that they would use their sovereignties to give the sovereign greater and more absolute powers than any English King has possessed since the death of William III. Charles II. and William III were not only Kings of England but virtually the Prime Ministers of the Kingdom. Despite the resistance of the Commons, Charles II. carried to keep his policy and the administration of the country in his own hands. Despite the resistance of the Commons, and the indifference or hostility of the mass of the people, William III. contrived to maintain a defined policy and a recognised position for England. In both these reigns, the personal ability, will, and bias of the King, had a paramount effect in controlling the course of public affairs. In either of these reigns, it would have been less strange, and far less impertinent, for a body of operatives to present themselves before the Kings and complain of his Ministers or his other official servants. But it is now. The curious part of the whole business is that, in ignoring the Queen's Ministers, and preferring to address the Queen herself, they are ignoring a position which was designed on behalf of the subject, and in the cause of freedom. The Queen's Ministers are no longer the objects of personal predilection or capricious choice. They are, practically, the Ministers selected by Parliament. The Crown has no alternative but to commit to office those whom Parliament pronounces to possess the confidence of the country. In asking the Queen to dismiss her Ministers, and submit the affairs of this place, the foreign delegate asks her Majesty to disregard the voice of Parliament, and the voice of the country as expressed through Parliament and to listen to the voices of orators who helped to break down the Park railings and escaped being convicted before a magistrate.

DISTRESS IN CORNWALL.—Mr. Charles W Merrifield sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* what we believe is an exaggerated account of the condition of Cornwall. The price of tin has fallen so low from the discovery of large deposits in the Dutch East Indies that the Cornwall mines can no longer be worked at a profit. Machinery which recently cost £10,000 has been sold by auction for $600, seventy eight mines are being wound up compulsorily in the Stannaries Court, a far larger number have been stopped, and the writer believes that by next Christmas, not 20,000 miners will find employment. Last Christmas 200,000 were dependent on the mines. The price of copper is also falling, the lead and iron mines "can hardly be worked to any serious purpose alone," and the people of Cornwall, over-numerous, must either emigrate or starve. The catastrophe, aggravated by the unexampled distress in the iron trade, of which the public hears little, but which is very great, will be almost as terrible as that which befell Lancashire. We trust if these accounts are correct that it will be met as boldly and in as kindly a spirit. The miners are not men whom England can afford to lose.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Wednesday Evening.

It is naturally the case that those who have money to lend, like those who have "work to sell," would desire to get as much for it as they can, but another important consideration is always before the capitalist, in letting out his money namely, that his security for the loan is good and sufficient for the value with which he parts. When the only security that can be offered is dependant for its value upon the fluctuations of an uneasy and irregular market, the lender looks with distrust upon the borrower and merchant, very much preferring to be able to feel his cash, and know that it is safe, than the knowledge that the changes of an hour may deprive him of all.

It is very much this feeling of timidity and diffidence that is now operating among the Chinese merchants and capitalists, and producing the stagnation that is noticeable in almost every department of trade. There are many large hongs in this colony where native business is carried on upon borrowed capital which they obtain for short periods according to the extent, and nature of their business at the time, and for which they are obliged to pay high rates of interest, but any period when values are so irregular and so unsettled, with so many influences tending to depress them as at present, the capitalist takes the alarm, refuses to let his money go out of his hands and thereby brings the merchant to a dead halt. He sees a risk that he is not prepared to take, in accepting as security for his money, an article whose value, is so liable to fluctuation at that of cotton. A lesson has no doubt been learned by them in the Tea speculations of the last season, and the disadvantage of having 4 lacs of dollars locked up, as there actually is now in Canton, in an article they are obliged to hold, to realize even the interest on their investment, is seen and felt in forcible manner. The news of the large shipments of cotton and opium sounded the alarm to these people, and the late large arrivals confirmed their fears, they were thrown into a kind of panic, and disregarding and refusing to recognize the interests of their clients preferred the commercial public, as their own, knowing that money was scarce in Canton as well as here they hastened to withdraw all advances for any new transactions, or to supply money at any rates. The Chinese merchant is thus forced out of the market by no other reason than simply that he has no money, and cannot obtain it. Until a feeling of confidence and trust is therefore restored between the capitalist and merchant, sustained by a firmness in the market, the latter cannot be in a position to trade.

There is scarcely any movement to note to-day in Cotton, and only one sale of Bengal at $35, is reported. The Opium market continues dull, with a small amount of business, which is mostly from a demand for Shanghai and the coast. Quotations are without alteration. Patna $865, Benares $855 to $780. Teneh sales $575. Malwa $710. A slight inquiry exists for Grey Shirtings, but no sales are reported. The 1.8 of 14 sold on Monday by auction realized a very good figure, and although they were much unidlewed the price they brought $3.60 to $3.55 was certainly equal to $3.90 for perfect. There is little movement in Cotton Yarn, sale of a small lot 16-24 is reported at $128.

Exchange is hard, and the amount of business likely to be done by the outgoing mail will be small.

The Fortuna for Foochow this morning, carried 322 chests opium in all, 25 chests Malwa 26 chests Benares, and 270 chests description not given.

MERCHANDISE MARKETS

Cotton—100 bales B sold @ $23.

Twist Yarn—30 bales 16/24 @ $128

Blankets—30 pieces 0½ @ $3.20.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank bills 4 mos. 4/6½ to 1/6½
Credit 6 " 4/7½ to 4/7½
Documentary bills 6 " 4/3 " 4/1 to 4/1½
Bank bills on demand 4/1 to 4/1½
On Shanghai—Bank 3 dts. 72½ to 73½
Private 30 dts. 75
On Calcutta—Bank 6 dts. Rs. 220½
" Bombay " 3 dts. Rs. 220½

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT

Hongkong, October, 10th 1866.

OPIUM.—Patna, cash, new, $565, to $567½ sales.

Benares, cash, new, $555, to $557½ sales.

Malwa, cash, $755, good, $745, inferior, sales.

On the Patna New, $567½ sales.

Teneh sales Patna, $575½, quoted, market firm.

COTTON.—Japan, none. Ningpo, $20, Shanghai, Ac. $21, to $23, Bengal, $20, to $23, dull.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none. Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c. Cleet to $2.30, sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days sight, 221, Rs. at 10 days' sight, 222, Rs. sales.

On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 221, Rs.; at 10 days' sight, 222, Rs. sales.

On London at 6 months' sight, 4/6, sales.

GOLD LEAF.—$23.20, quoted.

SYCEE.—8 per cent premium, sales. But Silver, none.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co's Shares, 6 per cent discount old, 3 per cent discount new, quoted.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's Shares, 20 per cent premium old, 10 per cent premium new, quoted.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, 15 per cent premium, offered.

Union Dock Company's Shares, 20 per cent disc. nominal.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamer Company's Shares—8 per cent discount, quoted.

China, Traders Insurance Co's Shares—$60, per Share, premium, enquired.

Notices of Firms.

WE, the Undersigned, have this day A. LOSEED OUR ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony, and the administration of the country in his own hands. Despite the resistance of the Commons, and the indifference or hostility of the mass of the people. William III. contrived to maintain a defined policy and a recognised position for England. In both these reigns, the personal ability, will, and bias of the King, had a paramount effect in controlling the course of public affairs. In either of these reigns, it would have been less strange, and far less impertinent, for a body of operatives to present themselves before the Kings and complain of his Ministers or his other official servants. But it is now. The curious part of the whole business is that, in ignoring the Queen's Ministers, and preferring to address the Queen herself, they are ignoring a position which was designed on behalf of the subject, and in the cause of freedom. The Queen's Ministers are no longer the objects of personal predilection or capricious choice. They are, practically, the Ministers selected by Parliament. The Crown has no alternative but to commit to office those whom Parliament pronounces to possess the confidence of the country. In asking the Queen to dismiss her Ministers, and submit the affairs of this place, the foreign delegate asks her Majesty to disregard the voice of Parliament, and the voice of the country as expressed through Parliament and to listen to the voices of orators who helped to break down the Park railings and escaped being convicted before a magistrate.

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. C. KH KERBIOU being about to leave Bombay, the management of his firm in Hongkong will be conducted by Mr. VEERJEE NASSERWANJEE, who has taken charge of my business and is authorized to sign my name.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

if 2204 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

WE HAVE this day closed our business at Tientsin. Mr. W. SPAHN will liquidate the same, and sign per procuration for the firm in liquidation.

Our business will henceforth be conducted only at Hongkong.

E. & J. MEYER.

3m 2200 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866. O S

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under sign form of SPAHN & CO.

W. E. A. SPAHN.

3m 2201 Tientsin, 1st October, 1866. O S

I HAVE this day sub-rised SOLOMON CASSIDY to sign my name at Shanghai.

E. PUDANEY.

1d 2179 Hongkong, 4th October, 1866.

THE Undersigned having taken over the business of Messrs. BAKER & Co. in this Colony from Mr. W. A. BOWEN (who retires from the firm this day) begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

F. M. HARBANT.
GEO. A. F. NORRIS.

Hongkong 1st May, 1866.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA. *(direct.)*

THE Spanish barque

"MINERVA,"

will be dispatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next.

For Freight or Passage apply to

REYNOLDS & Co.

3d 2221 Hongkong, 10th October, 1866.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British barque

"JAMES LONGTON,"

Captain Millard, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2188 Hongkong, 6th October, 1866.

FOR SHANGHAI OHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.

THE British Steamer

"SHOOEY LEEN,"

will load for the above ports and have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN STEWART.

At A-TYE'S, 18 *Bonham Strand.*

tf 2193 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE A 1 Prussian brig

"GLORIOSA,"

Captain Tepsen, of about 6,000 Piculs carrying capacity, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU HUBENER & Co.

tf 2157 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE British barque

"CORA LINN,"

Captain Jago, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2136 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE A 1 Belgian brig

"GUILLAUME,"

Capt. Le Roche, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2137 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper ship

"CHARGER,"

Captain Hatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick dispatch.

Apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2145 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Good American barque

"POWHATTAN,"

Captain Patton, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2113 Hongkong, 27th September, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper ship

"ALICE BALL,"

Captain Ross, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

HOSMAN & Co.

tf 2102 Hongkong, 20th September, 1866.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A 1 Hamburg barque

"PUDEL,"

Captain Sternberg, will be dispatched for the above Port on or about the 15th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BERGHOFER & HARIBHOY.

3m 2086 Hongkong, 24th September, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "Cora Linn."

THE A 1 new American Clipper-ship

"WILLIAM WILCOX,"

Captain Mentor, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have early dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ALEX. BIELFELD,
Broker.

tf 2064 Hongkong, 20th September, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A FAST SIX OARED GIG with BRASS FITTINGS, OARS, and AWNING complete.

Apply to C. D. KERR, Esq., or
M. HODGSON & Co.

tf 2068 Hongkong, 21st September, 1866.

Ex *Persian* from Newcastle.

2 ONE BAY HORSE, Got by the Australian Horse *Vanguard*.

Also,

MILCH COWS, together with their Calves

Apply to the Cap ain on board,
or Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1711 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE situated in Inner Harbor of Macao.

For particulars, apply to

A. JORGE,
Central Bank of Western India, Hongkong,
or J. C. P. DASSUMPSAO,
Macao.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 16th August, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, STUMPS and GLOVES.

RACQUET BATS and BALLS.

FOOT BALLS

BOXING GLOVES.

Also,

A Large Assortment of SADDLERY.

HOLNETT & Co.

tf 2211 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

JOHN Foulser & Sons' Paints and Linseed of John Crabbie & Co's. Ginger wine, Tutuban Manila Rope.

Yellow Metal and Nails.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 418 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE BASKET CARRIAGE, from LANDY & Co. *London*, with a set of silver mounted HARNESS, Hood, Cushions, CARPET, two Water, a complete PONY'S CLOTHING, a winter Rug, and a RAIN DEFENCE, all new. Price $275.

Address A., Office of this Paper.

tf 2024 Hongkong, 17th September, 1866.

AN invoice of Mineral Water (Roindecker) Cognac in Barrels and Cases; and Claret.

Apply to MARGESSON & Co.

tf 718 Hongkong, 13th April, 1866.

FOR SALE.

Ex *Japan Thom*, direct from Oporto.

AN invoice of really very choice and GENUINE PORT WINE, very old, in quarter casks, octaves, & pipes, & 1 & 2 dozen cases.

Apply to J. J. pos REMEDIOS.

tf 1343 Hongkong, 21st July, 1866.

Vessels Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	Cora Linn	Jago	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Albert Victor	Overbury	Swatow	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Powhattan	Patten	Swatow	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hatch	Hatch	Swatow	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	James Longton	Millard	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	William Wilcox	Manter	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alice Ball	Ross	Hongkong	Hosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SPORE, PENANG, MAURITIUS & LONDON	Alex (str.)	Kidd	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	On 5th November.
STORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	T. A. Gibb (str.)	Miles	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On Saturday, at daylight.
SINGAPORE	Guillaume	Le Roche	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Harkaway	J. Cottier	Hongkong	Geo. Holmes & Co.	On 15th October.
Do.	Pudel	Sternberg	Hongkong	Schmelkung Habibhoy	On 15th October.
MANILA	Minerva	Minerva	Hongkong	Reynolds & Co.	On Saturday.
NAGASAKI	Glorioso	Glorioso	Japan	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHAI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Shooey Leen (str.)	Shooey Leen	Hongkong	John Stewart	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A. M.

For Sale.

MACHINE BAKERY COMPANY.
Shanley Street, No. 16.

廣發麵包廠

HAVE always on hand the following, freshly manufactured of the best Flour: for Cash Sale.

FAMILY BISCUITS	@	7 cents per lb.
WINE BISCUITS	@	10 " "
CABIN "	@	7 " "
CREW "	@	5 " "

tf 2222 Hongkong 10th October, 1866.

FOR SALE.

(either by the Block or separately.)

FOUR LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in a first class locality in Hyswood Road. For terms and particulars, apply to

J. LEON AVETOOM.

tf 1828 Hongkong 25th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE HULL of the late Steam-ship "*BEKIN*," as she now lies in the Harbour, without Engines or Boilers. For particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N Co.

tf 2048. Hongkong, 19th September, 1866.

FOR SALE.

Just landed ex "CLIFTON," "PUDEL," &c.

SUPERFINE & LARGE BUTTER.

PRIME DUTCH do.

Yeomen's PALE ALE, } in Quarts and
Do. XXX PORTER. } Pints.

Genuine *P. F. Herring's* CHERRY CORDIAL in Quarts and Pints.

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

1m 2212 Hongkong 9th October, 1866.

Ex *Prodana* and *Sagefell*.

UPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints viz:—

Bugeme Chicquot, first quality.
De St. Marceaux & Co.
Duc de Montebello.

HESSE & Co.

tf 1312 Hongkong 26th June, 1866.

FOR SALE.

CHARTS (latest edition) of the China Seas, Coast, and the Rice Ports. Barometers. Massey's and Walker's Patent Logs, Rutter's Exchange Tables.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 763 Hongkong, 20th April, 1866.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed from *Rotterdam*, and worthy the attention of INVALIDS, PASSENGERS per P. & O. Steamers, and single GENTLEMEN.

An Invoice of superior CHAMPAGNE in cases of 4 dozen half Pints.

Also,

A very fine assortment of DUTCH VEGETABLES in Tins, comprising every description of KITCHEN GARDEN produce.

An Invoice of Rhenish WINES, different Grapes, unrivalled in China, amongst others genuine *Johannisberg* Cabinet, price $27 per dozen.

An Invoice of assorted FRUITS, in Jars from *Tarragonese*. FRUITS in Eau de Vie, assorted. Fancy CAKES, GINGERBREAD, MACAROONS in great variety, put up in Glass Bottles.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2150 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1866.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE.

100 BARRELS Extra MESS BEEF.
50 BARRELS PRIME PORK.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2013 Hongkong, 19th September, 1866.

MISS ROSE has just received, by last OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER, a choice assortment of

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.
Children's HOODS and HATS.
Ladies' HAIR NETS, NECKTIES, and PARASOLS.

A large assortment of RIBBONS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS.

GRENADINE and GOSSAMER VEILS in all colors.

FANCY and BLACK SILKS, from 85 cents per yard.

BERLIN WOOL and FANCY WORK.

Gentlemen's COLLARS, NECKTIES, &c., &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's BATHING DRAWERS.

Written, on Street.

tf 2099 Hongkong, 25th September, 1866.

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, *(complete.)*

Apply to BOWRA & Co.

Queen's Road.

tf 2057 Hongkong, 20th September, 1866.

FOR SALE.

ALL that piece of GROUND registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 626, measuring N. 150, S. 150, E. 335, W. 335 feet, situated next to the BERLIN MISSION HOUSE, *Queen's Road West*, fronting Bluff Street and Second Street.

The total contents 50,220 square feet, the crown rental £19 14s. per annum

For particulars apply to

ALEX. BIELFELD,
Broker.

tf 2064 Hongkong, 20th September, 1866.

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HOLNETT & Co.

tf 2211 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

JOHN Foulser & Sons' Paints and Linseed of John Crabbie & Co's. Ginger wine, Tutuban Manila Rope.

Yellow Metal and Nails.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 418 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE BASKET CARRIAGE, from LANDY & Co. *London*, with a set of silver mounted HARNESS, Hood, Cushions, CARPET, two Water, a complete PONY'S CLOTHING, a winter Rug, and a RAIN DEFENCE, all new. Price $275.

Address A., Office of this Paper.

tf 2024 Hongkong, 17th September, 1866.

AN invoice of Mineral Water (Roindecker) Cognac in Barrels and Cases; and Claret.

Apply to MARGESSON & Co.

tf 718 Hongkong, 13th April, 1866.

FOR SALE.

Ex *Japan Thom*, direct from Oporto.

AN invoice of really very choice and GENUINE PORT WINE, very old, in quarter casks, octaves, & pipes, & 1 & 2 dozen cases.

Apply to J. J. pos REMEDIOS.

tf 1343 Hongkong, 21st July, 1866.

For Sale.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONGKONG,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS CARPET, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN AND OUTFITTERS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Colored Flannel Suits to measure from	$11.00
Fancy Tweed " " "	14.00
Colored Flannel Trousers	4.00
" " Vest	2.00
" " Sac Coat	5.00
Fancy Tweed " " Morning Coat	10.00
" " Trousers	5.00
" " Vest	3.00
Silk and Wool mixed Sac Coat	9.00
" " Morning Coat	12.00
" " Trousers	7.00
" " Vest	4.00
All Wool Scotch Tweed Sac Coat	8.00
" " Morning Coat	10.00
" " Trousers	6.00
" " Vest	3.00
Superfine Black Cloth Sac Coat	8.00
" " Morning Coat	10.00
" " Trousers	6.00
" " Vest	3.00
Chesterfield Overcoat	15.00
Investment Cape	12.00

A well assorted stock of ready-made GARMENTS, Regulation MILITARY and NAVY CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, manufactured expressly to suit the Climate.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT under the management of experienced Cutters from the West end of London.

All GARMENTS made from measure guaranteed a perfect fit.

FURNISHING.

TURKEY, *Brussels* and TAPESTRY CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, to match design of Carpets, Rich Velvet PILE, EMBOSSED, EMBROIDERED and PRINTED TABLE COVERS, DRAWING ROOM and FLOOR CLOTHS, WOOLLEN DAMASKS and REPS for Curtains. Furniture CRETONNES, Furniture GIMPS and TRIMMINGS, PORTMANTEAUS, CARPET BAGS and Overland TRUNKS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS QUILTS and TOILET COVERS, MUSLIN and LACE LONG Curtains.

OUTFITTING.

White long Cloth Shirts, linen fronts, French wrist bands. All Wool and Silk mixed Gingham Shirts, Merino, Lambswool and Cotton under Shirts, Drawers and Fancy Silk.

Grey's Cotton and Lisle " " SOCKS.
" White Merino and Lambswool " "
" Fancy colored Merino and Cashmere " "
Balbriggan Spun Silk " "
Cardigan Vest and Jackets.

COLLARS, SCARVES, NECKTIES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CANDIES HANDKERCHIFS, UMBRELLAS, Kid, Doe, and Dogskin GLOVES.

HATS, *Elliscon's* patent Air Chamber and other tropical Hats, Black Paris and Beaver Dress Hats; Drab Shells &c.

Travelling, Carriage and Horse Rugs in Animal and Fancy Patterns.

1000

CARLISLE BEER in Hogsheads and half-Hhds.
Champagne and Claret in dozens Cases.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1074 Hongkong, 28th May, 1866.

120 Cases Messrs. H. Renfrey's & Son Fine Sherry and Brandy.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1898 Hongkong 15th July 1866.

FOR SALE.

Ex "*PORTLAND*," and RECENT ARRIVALS.

Moderate Prices.

100 HOGSHEADS *Barclay and Perkins's* STOUT.

50 Kilderkins *Bass's* PALE ALE.

Guinness's STOUT, Dublin, bottled in Quarts and Pints.

Bass's PALE ALE, in excellent order, in Quarts and Pints.

Hennessy's OLD BRANDY.

Fine CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, from Bordeaux.

Every description of OILMAN'S STORES from the well known house of *Duguid & Co.* in wholesale cases.

Fine YORK HAMS, in Cases.

Fine *Wills'* CHEESE, in Cases.

1300 Gallons *Hallback's* Boil d LINSEED OIL, in drums and wood.

Hallback's PAINTS of every description.

Do. TURPENTINE.
Do. Black and bright VARNISH.
Do. PAINT BRUSHES, assorted.

Peacock's patent COMPOSITION.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2149 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1866.

A SMALL Invoice of Choice Havana HAVANA CIGARS.

Regalia de la Reyna Flor.
do. do. do. Fina.
Media Regalia Flor.
Bo. do. Fina.
Conchas Flor.
Conchas Fine Fina.

Also.

Choice Cavite and Manila Cigars.

Imperiales, Cabaleros, Regalias & Londres, No. 1, Cavite Cigars, in Boxes of 250.

No. 2 do. do. in Boxes of 500, of 1863, 1864, and 1865.

No. 3, 4 and 5 Cigars, in Boxes of 500.

No. 1 Cavite Cheroots, in Boxes of 250.

No. 2 Cavite Cheroots, in Boxes of 500 of 1864 and 1865.

No. 3 Manila Cigars and Cheroots of 1861, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

No. 3 Manila Cheroots of 1863 and 1865.

Apply to A. L. ADAMS, Jr.

No. 21 Wellington Street, Upstairs.

1y 2204 Hongkong, 1st November, 1866.

Just landed ex "PORTLAND," and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Vintage.

100 DOZ. of AMONTILLADO.

Shipped direct from Cadiz. - 1854.

100 Dozen Fine, Pale, Dry, Bright, Sherry and after dinner S HERIES. - 1859

80 Dozen OLD PORT, direct from Oporto. 1852.

Most and Chandon's CHAMPAGNE full Brand. - 1846.

A few Cases CLARET, first quality. - 1862.

100 Dozens *Hennessy's* OLD BRANDY. - 1862.

Also by the same arrival *Beale's* BEER in Quarts and Pints. Bladon PORTER in Quarts and Pints.

The Undersigned can confidently recommend the above WINES, &c., to discriminators and their Customers as being a high class of WINES.

H. WINNBERG & Co.

tf 2104 Hongkong, 26th September, 1866.

PATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY "
" PORT "
" CLARET "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising CABINET, LACQUEREN WARE, IVORY WARE, FANS, &c. &c.

Apply to the Manager, HOTEL D'EUROPE.

1m 2164 Hongkong, 3rd October 1866.

For Sale.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONGKONG.

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, AND LAGEMEN.

Extracts.

The American Navy.

(From the Times.)

A visit to the navy-yards at Washington and New York will afford a convincing proof of the determination of the Americans to profit by every lesson which they learnt in their recent war. The whole principle of rifled ordnance, as is well known, is being abandoned by the Americans. Their argument is that they were nothing for high velocity as long as they can throw the heaviest weight of metal possible from a vessel which can go close to the object of attack, and be itself almost impregnable to attack. Such a vessel they believe they possess in the Monitor. They do not want high velocity. Their plan is to get to close quarters with the enemy and destroy him by superior weight of metal. The mechanism invented by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and improved by Rodman, is indisputably the most efficient application of this particular principle. The Americans maintain that their gun is in a very superior to mine, and it is certain that, although every Dahlgren gun has been severely tested before being sent from the yard, very few indeed have burst. It is the 15-inch gun of this kind with which the latest Monitors are armed, but it is soon to be superseded by a 20-inch, which the naval officers at Washington believe will be the most serviceable and destructive gun known to the world. A better gun than the Dahlgren may still be found, but an engine of war must perfect than the vessels intended to carry them it is hard to conceive. The Mustinos were at first built with a single turret, but almost all that are held of late now have two turrets, and carry four guns instead of two. The Tonawanda, which is now laying off the Navy Yard at Washington, is one of the latest turned out, and it is in all respects like the Manhattan, at present on a visit to Europe. The turrets are of iron, 11 inches thick, and the guns inside, by a clever piece of mechanism, can be raised or depressed easily by a slight movement of the hand. The turret itself can be lowered in a few minutes, and a plate of iron slid over the porthole, so that there is no weak point left for the enemy to make a mark of. Down below, the vessel seems to be all machinery; but she has room for her crew of 100 men, all told; and, although the landsmen may not covet the quarters who a ship's crew are stowed, as a matter of fact, American sailors prefer a Monitor to any other description of vessel. This may, perhaps, be owing to the fact that they have less work to do in her, for there is no rigging to look after, and the sea washes the deck of the Monitor when she is out on a voyage, so that all deck labour is taken off the hands of the crew. Moreover, after the visits to the Monitor has spent half an hour in her he will have a better opinion of the quarters assigned to the men. There is room to stand upright in them and they are safe against shot, for they are below the waterline, and even bolts passed six feet inches of iron are between them and the water. Any danger must come from shells above or torpedoes below, and in action, battened down, the crew of a Monitor must die together if any mischance occurred. But it would be remarkably good practice which enabled the enemy to pitch a shell on to the flush deck of a Monitor, which only stands three inches out of water, and would prove an uncertain mark as the distance of half a mile. As to the torpedo, some of our own naval officers have concurred with the Americans in thinking that Monitors as they are now being built have little or nothing to fear from torpedoes, and it is of course in harbours only where they could encounter them. The officers' quarters are comfortable as are those usual on deck, and they are now being fitted up with some attention to elegance and finish. There are bathrooms and pantries, and the cabins are in every respect more roomy than those in an ordinary passenger steamer. The draught of a Monitor of the size of the Tonawanda is only 13 or 14 feet, her tonnage being 1,874. She carries four engines of about 1,400 horse power and is fitted with apparatus for pumping down the air from the turrets and for condensing steam, similar to that which the Mastodon carries, and which was recently described in these columns. The Tonawanda is about 300 feet in length and 57 feet beam. Most of the new vessels of her class are being built of exactly the same dimensions.

A ram has long been under construction in New York which most people are look upon as an experiment, rather than a useful development of the ironclad theory. It is called the Dunderberg, and is intended to carry a heavy armament, broadside and turret, besides the formidable ram at her bows. This ram may be detached without injury to the vessel, but the Dunderberg is too unwieldy to please naval men. Her tonnage is 5,000, and her plating thicker even than that of the Monitors. It is the vessel which Sir John Paking on alluded to in the House of Commons as intended to combine "three distinct means of attack—the broadside, the turret, and the ram bow." There is no other of the class in any of the navy yards.

It is not, however, to the construction of iron-clad ships that the naval authorities in the United States are confining themselves. They are building 20 "cruisers," intended to do the work which made the Alabama and the Shenandoah famous, only to do it much more effectually. They are the most graceful and beautiful vessels in appearance that were ever set on sea, and our naval officers, who have been to the New York yard are the first to declare that they are far superior to any vessels of the same kind in the British fleet. Their bows are symmetrical as the bows of a yacht, they are built to run 17 knots an hour, and may be depended upon for 13 or 14. They carry from 18 to 20 guns, and, without a doubt, four or five of them could commit dreadful havoc upon the commerce of any nation. They have four smokestacks, or funnels, and all their engines are of the most complete and perfect construction are known. The injuries which the Alabama inflicted upon commerce taught the Americans the wisdom of furnishing themselves with means of retaliation. They lay in these cruisers during the war, and have not added much to them since. They will be the war is over. They will finish the whole number to be in readiness for service at any future time. The Admiralty had laid its attention directed to these cruisers on several occasions, but it is very doubtful whether we have at present any vessels in the English navy which can compare with them in speed and great speed. Three or four of them are completed, and have been tried with complete success. Besides gunnery and shipbuilding in the American navy-yards, there is always some new torpedo or shell under trial. There is an expanding torpedo which throws out huge arms when it is fired, and shells which would destroy a Monitor, if any shell could. The authorities are also proof of a little machine for making percussion caps at the rate of 25,000 a day, invented by a workman in the yard. Economy and efficiency are the two ends sought for in everything by Mr Welles and his subordinates, and if they sometimes fail they have undeniably given the United States a naval force capable of holding its own against any that the European Powers could bring against it. When the vessels now under construction are completed the American fleet will include 75 Monitors, 400 screw or paddle steamers, 112 sailing vessels—carrying in all 4,443 guns. In January, 1861, 88 vessels made up the whole American fleet. In the difference between the fleet in 1861 and 1865 is to be found the best illustration that could be given of the vigour and energy of the American navy department.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

HONGKONG, *Praya No. 24.*

4 DOORS EAST OF THE P. & O. CO.'S OFFICE.

THE HOTEL is situated in the most convenient quarter of the *Praya*, commanding a full view of the HARBOUR. The PROPRIETORS whilst thanking their Customers for their kind patronage, beg to draw their and the attention of the Public to their handsomely furnished and Airy Rooms, their superior Wines and Spirits, and to the fact that the CUISINE DEPARTMENT is now being superintended by a French Cook. A BILLIARD ROOM with two fine BILLIARD TABLES, a SALOON DE CONVERSATION, a LIBRARY with the newest works, (German and English,) &c. and a READING ROOM are at the disposal of the Guests.

Table d'hôte at 1 and 7 o'clock P.M., Service à la Russe. Luncheon may be had at any time, at a moment's notice.

HOINSHOLZ & Co.

1m 2931 Hongkong, 18th September, 1866

VARNUM D. COLLINS,

DENTIST.

Room No. 8, Hotel d'Europe,

HONGKONG.

Patients visited at their residences when desired with no extra charge.

fm 1993 Hongkong, 13th September, 1866.

TALBOT AND CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Nos. 120 and 122, QUEEN'S ROAD.

A READING ROOM attached. Entrance Free

tf 2823 Hongkong, 20th November, 1865.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

SEVEN NEW GODOWNS, in rear of the Offices of the Undersigned.

Apply to

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

tf 2221 Hongkong, 10th October, 1866.

TO LET

THE EXPENSIVE PREMISES on the *Queen's Road East*, lately occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Apply to

P. & A. H. CAMAJEE & Co.

tf 2216 Hongkong, 9th October, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES with bath accommodation, in a House on *Potter's Hill*. Address A.Q., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 2189 Hongkong, 6th October, 1866.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a HOUSE in *Elgin Terrace*, with a view of the Harbour. Four Bedrooms and Bathrooms. Good Stabling and Coach-house. Water and Gas entirely through the House. Rent very moderate. Address R. P., Office of this Paper.

tf 2104 Hongkong, 27th September, 1866.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, containing 7 ROOMS, OUT OFFICES, GODOWN, &c. with water laid on, situated in *Queen's Road East*, opposite the Naval Yard, suitable for Mercantile Offices or Family Residence. Apply to

H. WINNIBERG & Co.

tf 2103 Hongkong, 26th September, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO Commodious Semi-detached DWELLING HOUSES, on *Bonham Road East*.

Apply to

MESSRS. LYALL, STILL & Co.

tf 2090 Hongkong, 24th September, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENCE, adjoining the CLUB.

Apply to the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 2021 Hongkong, 15th September, 1866.

TO LET,

TWO LARGE WELL VENTILATED ROOMS in the *Queen's Road*. They are well adapted for Offices, and have been recently occupied by Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Also at the same place, on the FIRST FLOOR, a suite of THREE ROOMS, with BATH ROOM attached, suitable either for a Dwelling, or Offices. The whole, or part, can be let to meet the requirements of applicants.

For terms, &c., apply at the MEDICAL HALL.

tf 1967 Hongkong, 11th September, 1866

TO LET

ON the Centre of the Praya, a GROUND FLOOR, suitable for an Office, with a God-win annexed, possession can be had on the 1st October next. Rent $110 per month.

Address to A. B., Office of this Paper.

tf 1918 Hongkong, 5th September, 1866.

TO LET

FOR a term of years, with early possession, the desirable premises in Bank Building, situated between the Agra Bank and Company's Office, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is well suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN AND CO.

tf 667 Hongkong 12th April, 1866.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GODOWNS on the Praya recently occupied by Messrs. Lindsay & Co.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,

tf 1530 Hongkong, 19th July, 1866.

TO LET.

THE Premises recently occupied by Messrs Ruy & Co., Admiralty.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

tf 882 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1866.

TO LET.

A Spacious GRANITE GODOWN, Situated on the Praya, between the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & Co., and Messrs. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.'s Godown.

Apply to OXFORD & Co.

tf 1699 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866

TO LET.

GRANITE GO-DOWNS at *Wanchai*, having 17 water frontage. Apply to P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.

tf 1723 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866

With immediate possession.

THE Property known as "ALVACE PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on Wellington and Gage Streets, and of two hundred and twenty-nine feet on Aberdeen Street, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent £ 2. 12. 0.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND CO.

tf Hongkong, 24th February, 1866.

TO LET.

THAT very commodious and delightfully situated House, on Bonham Road, named *Persepolis*, having 12 large and airy Rooms with Bath Rooms, Cellars, Out Houses, Stables, &c. Water pipes are laid in the premises, and Gas fitted into 28 bracket lights, with six Chandeliers &c., &c. The Bungalow has a nice spacious Garden having about 300 fruit trees and beautifully built fountain in the centre, well undersate.

Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

tf 1001 Hongkong, 18th May, 1866.

TO LET.

THE Building known as Marine House, late by occupied by Messrs. Dent & Co., situated in the most central part of the Town, fronting the Queen's Road thoroughly repaired and in good order. This Building is particularly suitable for a Bank or Mercantile Establishment, having a fire proof vaulted godown, specially adapted for the storage of opium or other valuable goods

Apply to B. B. SLATE,

Secretary Hong-kong Hotel Co. "Limited."

Club Chambers Building.

tf 995 Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs ELEMENDORF and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND CO.

tf 868 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

TO LET

TWO or three ROOMS suitable for an Office on the ground floor of the newly built house on the Praya, next to the Oriental Bank. For particulars apply to

P. F. CAMA & Co.

tf 1566 Hongkong, 14th July, 1866.

TO LET.

THE whole or part of a FIRST FLOOR, suitable for Offices. Enquire of

BONNETT & Co. No. 1 Wyndham Street, near of Club House.

tf 1837 Hongkong 3rd August, 1866.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES of the late Oriental Hotel, consisting of three House, with Kitchen, Out-houses, and Stables, (Gas and Water being laid on all through the premises,) either together or separately. Alterations to suit parties may be made if taken for a length of time.

For particulars apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1124 Hongkong, 11th July, 1866.

SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central.

Apply to DE SILVER AND CO.

tf 129 Hongkong, 17th January, 1866.

GRANITE GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 215, at Wanchi, having Water frontage and about 25,000 Piculs holding capacity for one or two.

Apply to DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

tf 85 Hongkong, 4th January, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL AND STORAGE

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton Rice, Goods, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 6th March, 1865.

SILVERIA AND CO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Queen's Road.

Opposite the Oriental Bank

tf 1230 Hongkong, 20th June, 1866.

HING-KEE, COMPRADORE

No. 12, Central Market East,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG; and HOSAN, CANTON, has always on hand Provisions and Food of all kinds for the supply of Vessels and Houses. Prices moderate.

by 1063 Hongkong, 20th May, 1866.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received authority by Express Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

HOPT, S. WALKER AND Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Co.

555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON

Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,

Commons. *Secretary.*

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on the usual terms.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

tf 780 Hongkong, 16th February, 1865.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A RETURN of (16½) Fifteen per cent. instead of (10½) Ten per cent. will after this date be made on the premium payable on Policies issued in China by the above named Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 489 Hongkong, 14th March, 1866.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling House removed from Town and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¼ per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY AND CO.,

Agents Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company.

tf 846 Hongkong, 8th March, 1865.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TLS. 2,0 0,000.

in 400 Shares, of Tls. 5,000 each.

Paid-up Capital, Tls. 200,000.

Directors.

OGDEN TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)—*Chairman.*

J. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co)

F. POSTAN, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

J. THORNE Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros & Co.)

R. R. TEGGS, Esq. (Messrs. Olyphant and Co.)

A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)

Agencies are established at the several ports of China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1861.

REDUCTION

In the rate of premium for

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned have has already intimated in their Circular, dated 14th October last, received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furniture and Effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the Town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, (removed from the Town) and their contents.....	¾ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents...	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns, and their contents.....	¾ per cent.
China Houses and their contents.....	First Class, ¾ per cent.
	Second Class ¾ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

ROBERT, S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 714 Hongkong, 7th January, 1865.

REDUCTION

IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month ...	from ½ to ¼ per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months...	from ¾ to ½
On Policies not exceeding 6 months...	from 1 to ¾
	from 1¼ to 1

ROBT. S. WALKER AND CO.,

Agents,

Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1860 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¼ per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY AND CO.

Agents Phœnix Assurance.

tf 870 Hongkong 8th March, 1865.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorised to accept assurances against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China, to the amount of Mexican $30 000 on one Risk.

WM. PUSTAU AND Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept INSURANCES against FIRE upon European Buildings and Merchandise, and upon Chinese Property.

LYALL, STILL & Co.

122 Hongkong, 2 th October, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month.	¼ per cent.
Three months.	½
Six months.	¾

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1668 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Hongkong and Canton, and are prepared to grant Insurance Policies against fire on brick and tiled godowns, Dwelling Houses, &c., and on goods and others property stored therein.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

tf 2614 Hongkong 15th November, 1865.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September 1865.

Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date to the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1974 Hongkong, 14th September, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.

Macao, by E. L. LANDA, Esq.

Amoy, by Messrs. DOTY & Co.

Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE FOR 1865.

[Capital One Million Dollars.

THE above Company is now prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and Goods on the usual terms.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO.

General Managers.

tf 1202 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month.	¼ per cent.
Three months.	½
Six months.	¾

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering marine risks at the current rates.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 1674 Macao, 6th August, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING.

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above named Companies, and are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.

tf 1675 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

Reduced Rates of Premiums for Fire Insurances.

GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept short risks at the following reduced rates.

Not exceeding 1 Mo.	¼ per cent.
Above 1 mo. but not exceeding 3 months.	½ per cent.
Above 3 mo. but not exceeding 6 months.	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months.	1 do. do.

G. THOMSEN AND CO.

Agents.

tf 1641 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

6m 1679 Hongkong, 24th July, 1866.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at the usual Terms.

SMITH KENNEDY AND Co.

208 Hongkong, 4th November, 1864.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the risk of Fire on Buildings or on goods Stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual terms and conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received and forwarded to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted in first Class Lives up to £1,000 on a single life.

For rates of premiums, forms of proposals, or any other information.

Apply to

OXFORD AND Co.

Agents at Hongkong and Canton.

tf 2724 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their contents	¾ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¾ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND CO.

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ...	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	1 do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	1¼ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, China Fire Insurance Company

tf 1695 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

Insurances.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods Stored therein

For 1 month,	¼ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months,	½ do. do.
For 6 do.	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.	

TURNER & Co.

tf 1769 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Hulls, Cargo, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND CO.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1861.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling House, removed from Town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling House used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¼ "

GILMAN AND CO.

Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding ...	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ...	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding ...	1	the annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1702 Hongkong, 5th August, 1866

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against sea risks at current rates.

RUSSELL AND CO.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates,—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, but not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding	1 do. do.
Above 6 months	1¼ full annual rate

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

Agents Sun Fire Office.

tf 1729 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

AMOAHBIE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on Freight, Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

HOPT, S. WALKER AND CO.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, TEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES BARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong 17th March, 1865.

Business Announcements.

ANDREW MILLAR,

PLUMBER AND GASFITTER.

TO

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Late manager in the firm of Messrs J. LOGAN & Co., Engineers, West Point, begs to inform the Residents of the Colony, that he has established himself in the above branches, and trusts to give the same satisfaction to his Patrons, and the Public, as he has hitherto done while in the above mentioned Firm.

Queen's Road East.

tf 928 Hongkong, 7th May, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs J. & R. Tennent, (Glasgow, and David Gorsuch & Sons, Arbroath.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong 3rd March, 1866.

THE ORIENTAL DISPENSARY AND SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.

F. P. SOARES & Co. beg to inform the Public that they have this day opened the above Establishment on the premises, at the corner of Wellington and Peel Streets, and one door east of Messrs J. Roberts, Snr. & Co's Auction Rooms.

The Dispensary will be under the special Management of Mr. F. P. SOARES whose long experience as Dispenser, extending to a period of Thirteen Years at the Dispensary of the late Dr. Watson, from whom he holds first-rate testimonials, enables the advertisers to offer the assurance to those who may favor them with orders, that all prescriptions will be most carefully prepared, and other orders satisfactorily and very promptly executed.

The Medicines used are all fresh and of the purest quality, having recently been imported by Messrs Corbyn & Stacey from the London Dispensary.

Captains of vessels may have their Medicine Chests fitted up to advantage, both as regards Price and Quality of Drugs, &c.

EXPORTED BOTTLES of various descriptions; CONCENTRATED EFFERVESCENT ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER; SARSAPARILLA; DISINFECTING FLUID; HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT; COCKLE'S PILLS; ASSORTED CORKS and other LICORICE; PERFUMERY; TOILET POWDERS; PERFUMES; GOLDEN OIL; SMELLING SALTS; SHAPE; HAIR, NAIL, and TOOTH BRUSHES; SYRINGES; EYE GLASSES, &c., &c., FOR SALE.

CHARGES MODERATE!!

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGERADE unequalled in excellence of quality and purity.

6m 1281 Hongkong, 18th June, 1866.

ARGUS HOTEL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken over the interest in the ARGUS HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his patrons, and the moderation of the charges to merit their support.

Orders for Dinners, promptly executed.

F. FAUSEUT.

tf 2155 Hongkong, 5th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby give notice, that they will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Debts that may be contracted by either the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the British ship *Agenoria*.

BIRLEY & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1939 Hongkong, 7th September, 1866

Business Announcements.

MRS VINTON'S

PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,

Hollywood Road,

(Next door to the Hotel d'Europe)

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR.

tf 1884 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

HONGKONG BAKERY.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE begs to inform the Public, that he has established a *Bakery*, Fancy Pastry and Confectionery Business on his premises, Queen's Road, opposite the Oriental Bank, and hopes from his long experience and careful attention to merit the patronage and support of the Public.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

BRITISH HOTEL.

(Queen's Road West.)

H. JOHN FARR,

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING, for Captains and Officers of Ships, at reasonable terms, $7 dollars per month, The WINES and SPIRITS are warranted to be the best quality.

tf 1936 Hongkong, 27th August, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Lloyds at CANTON and MACAO.

Communications at Macao to be addressed to Mr. E. I. LANDA, H.B.M. Consular Agent there

HILMAN & Co.

tf Hongkong, 25th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, begs leave, in consequence of his residence not being situated in a central position for the convenience of the Public, to notify that Parties wishing to engage his services would kindly address him to the care of N. S., of the *Daily Press*' Office.

P. A. SEQUEIRA.

6m 1431 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

YUE-CHEONG,

BEGS to inform the community that he has received his supply of New Season, Teas comprising choice Oolong, Pekoe and Souchong

tf 1628 Hongkong, 6th July, 1866.

DR. SONTHEIM, has removed to Peddder Hill

tf 329 Hongkong, 20th February, 1866.

CREMER AND COMPANY,

33, WELL MATCH STREET, HONGKONG.

CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRY COOKS.

Always ready RASPBERRY, LEMON, CURRANT, and ALMOND SYRUP, &c; various kinds of JELLIES and PRESERVES.

Also ICE CREAM, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY, or any other kind of Cake, supplied on the shortest notice.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, PICNICS, &c, furnished entire or in part.

6m 2080 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1866.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Masters of Vessels and other Gentlemen visiting this Port, that he has established himself as GENERAL STOREKEEPER and AUCTIONEER, and hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

N. SHEFFEN.

8w 2083 Tamsui, 12th Sept, 1866. 821

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 10th October, 1866.

VENDOR	GOODS SOLD	PRICE	PURCHASER
Borneo Co. Limited	1,000 pcs. 8-lb 9-cloth	$ 2.95	Wo-lun
Siemsen & Co.	30 bls. Nos. 16-24 Yarn	170.00	Canton Merchant
Adam Scott & Co.	1,000 pcs. 8-4th Grey Shirtings	8.00	Moo-lumhing
Yik-fo-tong	8 cs. Purchase White Wax	232.00	Canton Merchant
Yue-hop-fat	100 bags Mauritius	20.30	Travelling Merchant
do.	1,500 pls. Ebony Wood	12.88 a 14.50	Travelling Merchant
Chee-shing-hong	60 " Black Pearl	2.55	Travelling Merchant
Kwong-shing-wo	100 bags Potato Flour	1.75	Shik-hoong Merchant
Yuen-fat-hong	300 pls. Black Pearl	2.35	Travelling Merchant
Kwong-cheung-wo	1,500 " Mauritius Bullfoot	9.15	Travelling Merchant
Hop-hing-hong	400 bls. Cotton Nails	7.00	Travelling Merchant
Kin-hoong-hong	500 pls. Ebony Blks	1.75	Hongkong Merchant
Wing-shang-shun	600 " Tientsin Cutton	9.15	Travelling Merchant
do.	1,000 " Saigon Rice	3.86	Hongkong Merchant
Sam-shang-hong	100 " Cotton Rim	7.00	do.
Wo-lun-hong	600 bls. Tientsin Cutton	91.50	Macao Merchant
Koong-yue-cheung	50 pls. Japan Shellfish	33.00	do.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATER.

Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.				
STEAMERS.				
Arratoon Apcar, Asia, Douglas, Fanny, Fire Dart, Fiwan, Kowloon, Kin-Kiang, Lancefield, Little Orphan, London, Niphon, Sahastra, T. A. Gibb, Tigre, White Cloud,	Schmidt, Brit. str	1480	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Swatow
	Dexter, Brit. str	1000	Smith, Kennedy & Co	
	Ashton, Brit. str	618	D. Lapraik & Co	
	" Brit. str	117